

1990 Farm Bill School Lunch Studies

Enclosed is the interim report on the National School Lunch Program. The Food Agriculture and Trade Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-624) required the Secretary to examine the quantity of bonus commodities lost, by State, since the 1987-88 school year, the prices of non-free and reduced price meals, and the school participation and student participation trends by State for the United States. The enclosed interim report addresses each of these issues.

If you have any questions, please contact the Office of Analysis and Evaluation at (703) 756-3133.

Enclosures

1990 Farm Bill School Lunch Studies

1990 Farm Bill School Lunch Studies
Interim Report to Congress

Summary

The Food, Agriculture and Trade Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-624) requires the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a series of studies on the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and submit a interim report to Congress by October 1, 1991. Specifically, the law requests information on:

- 1) the quantity of bonus commodities lost, by State, since the 1987-88 school year;
- 2) what school food service authorities charge students for non-free or reduced price meals; and
- 3) trends in school participation and student participation, by State and for the United States.

This interim report outlines progress made to date and preliminary results. A final report is due to Congress by October 1, 1993.

Information for the report is from FNS administrative records and the Child Nutrition Program Operations Study: First Year Report (August, 1991). The principal results presented are:

- o Bonus commodity distributions decreased from an all-time high of \$440 million in School Year (SY) 1987 to \$107 million in SY 1990.
 - The 1987 distributions include large beef distributions in addition to surplus dairy commodities.
 - Changes in dairy policy initiated by the Food Security Act of 1990 dramatically decreased USDA price support acquisitions and donations.
- o In School Year 1988-89 the average price of a paid lunch was \$1.03. The average price of a reduced price lunch was \$.38.
 - Larger SFAs charged higher prices (\$1.03) than smaller SFAs (\$.95).
 - SFAs serving more than 60 percent of their meals at free or reduced price rates had lower paid meal prices (\$.82).
 - Most schools (60 percent) charge the maximum reduced price rate of \$.40.
- o School lunch participation has remained relatively constant between SYs 1987-91.
 - Since 1989 the proportion of meals served in the free and reduced price category has increased from 47 to 50 percent.
- o The final report to Congress will examine the relationship between bonus commodity decreases, lunch prices and participation.

1990 Farm Bill School Lunch Studies

Interim Report to Congress

October 1991

**United States Department of Agriculture
Food and Nutrition Service
Office of Analysis and Evaluation**

INTRODUCTION

The Food, Agriculture and Trade Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-624) requires the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a series of studies on the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and submit an interim report to Congress by October 1, 1991. This constitutes the interim report and outlines progress made to date and some preliminary results. A final report is due to Congress by October 1, 1993.

Section 1779 of P.L. 101-624 requires information by October 1, 1991, on three specific issues:

- 1) the quantity of bonus commodities lost, by State, since the 1987-88 school year;
- 2) what school food service authorities charge students for non-free or reduced price meals; and
- 3) trends in school participation and student participation, by State and for the United States.

The report addresses each of the three issues in turn. Overall national figures are presented in the report and detailed State-by-State figures in accompanying appendices. Information on changes in bonus commodities and school and student participation were obtained from program administrative data. Data on paid and reduced price student prices are from the Child Nutrition Program Operations Study: First Year Report (CNOPS-1), published in August, 1991.

CHANGES IN BONUS COMMODITY DISTRIBUTIONS

Background

Schools participating in the National School Lunch Program are eligible to receive both entitlement and bonus commodities. Entitlement commodities are funded by direct appropriation and through funds available under Section 32 of the Act of 1935. Section 6(e) of the National School Lunch Act (NSLA) mandates that schools participating in the NSLP receive a specified level of commodity support for each meal served. In school year 1991-92 schools will receive 14 cents per meal in entitlement commodities. In addition, when supplies permit, schools receive bonus commodities. Depending on availability, USDA offers bonus commodities on a limited basis, or in the case of large surpluses, in unlimited amounts up to the level that schools can use without waste.

USDA acquires bonus commodities through either price support or surplus removal activities. Under price support authorities, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) purchases certain basic agricultural products (i.e. cheese, butter, nonfat dry milk, flour, corn meal, honey) at the legislated support price. When

CCC acquires significant inventories of price support commodities, Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 authorizes CCC to donate bonus commodities from its inventories to schools and other institutions.

Section 32 funds are available for emergency surplus removal purchases. The Secretary determines when perishable commodities such as meats, poultry, fish, fruits and vegetables should be purchased and donated as bonus commodities to schools under the surplus removal authority.

Impact of Increased Dairy Surpluses

Bonus commodity distributions to schools first began in Fiscal Year 1978 at a level of about \$60 million. This grew to \$140 million by Fiscal Year 1980; however, beginning in 1981 donations increased dramatically. USDA began to distribute large surpluses of dairy price support commodities such as cheese, butter and nonfat dry milk that were accumulating. In 1981 bonus donations exceeded \$300 million, a level that was maintained throughout the 1980s.

From 1981 until 1987 schools were able to order cheese, butter and nonfat dry milk in unlimited amounts. The dollar value of distributions peaked in School Year 1987 at \$440 million dollars in bonus commodities, or an average of 11 cents for each meal served. This was 17 percent higher than distribution levels in School Year 1986. The high dollar value of the distributions can be attributed to the unusually large amounts of beef available for distribution to schools resulting from provisions in the 1985 Farm Bill, in addition to dairy commodities.

The large scale distributions of surplus dairy inventories through the NSLP and other USDA programs, most notably the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), were the product of three factors: an imbalance between the supply and demand for dairy products, which caused USDA to acquire large inventories; concern about the large cost of storing commodities; and an increased need for supplementary food assistance caused by high unemployment in the early 1980s. When Congress reauthorized the farm legislation in 1985 it addressed the imbalances in the dairy market.

Food Security Act of 1985

The Food Security Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-198) altered the dairy price support program which, in turn, had a significant effect on bonus distributions through the NSLP. In P.L. 99-198, Congress reduced dairy support prices and provided for additional reductions in the support price at the Secretary's discretion (based on estimated CCC acquisitions). P.L. 99-198 also required the Secretary to operate a milk termination program or "whole-herd buy-out". Under the whole-herd buy-out dairy producers received payments for stopping dairy production based on bids

submitted to the Secretary. Producers were required to sell for slaughter or export all dairy cattle and not acquire interest in dairy or milk production facilities for 3 to 5 years.

In order to minimize the adverse impact on beef, pork and lamb producers due to increased dairy cow culling caused by the support price decreases and the whole-herd buy-out, P.L. 99-198 also required the Secretary to purchase and distribute 400 million pounds of red meat. Purchases were to augment normal on-going purchases with 200 million pounds to be distributed through domestic food assistance programs and 200 million pounds for export programs and military commissaries located outside the United States.

The changes to the dairy program had the intended impact, bringing production more into line with demand and greatly reducing USDA acquisitions of surplus dairy products. At the same time USDA maintained a policy of sales and large-scale donations. As a result, the year-end uncommitted inventory for cheese declined from about 560 million pounds in FY 1986 to less than 100 million pounds in FY 1987. An even larger decrease occurred in the inventories for nonfat dry milk, which fell from just under 700 million pounds to 63 million pounds over the same time period.

Impact of the Food Security Act on Bonus Donations

Initially, P.L. 99-198 increased bonus commodity donations to schools. In School Year 1987 bonus commodity donations to schools reached over \$440 million, \$60 million greater than in the prior year and nearly 14 percent higher than the previous high single year (1984). This peak was caused by red meat donated as a result of the whole-herd buy-out in addition to high levels of dairy distributions from accumulated inventories. In School Year 1987 USDA donated 60 million pounds of bonus red meat to schools, valued at approximately \$65 million. This was in addition to over \$180 million in red meat provided through entitlement funds.

By the later part of Fiscal Year 1987 dairy acquisitions had decreased significantly and it became clear that USDA would not be able to continue donations at historic levels in FY 1988. Consequently USDA announced through a Federal Register Notice plans to allocate decreasing supplies of bonus commodities during School Year 1988. The plan called for holding all domestic distribution programs at their School Year 1987 level, with the exception of TEFAP, which experienced a 50 percent reduction in its allocation of cheese (under the laws in place at that time, commodities were available for distribution through TEFAP to the extent that they were in excess of quantities needed to support other domestic programs). The plan established specific ordering limits by commodity for each State. Because of the uncertainty

of availability at the time the plan was drawn up, provisions were included for pro rata reductions of State allotments in the event that supplies were insufficient to meet all commitments. During School Year 1988 \$325 million in bonus commodities were donated to the schools.

During School Year 1989 the amount of cheese available for distribution as a bonus commodity decreased from 154 million to 109 million pounds and FNS allocated cheese to States based on the number of children participating in the NSLP. This constituted a one-third decrease in the level of cheese distributed nationwide. Because USDA was able to maintain or increase bonus donations of other commodities, total bonus donations decreased by only one cent on a per meal basis, from 9 to 8 cents per meal.

By School Year 1990 USDA had exhausted its inventories of surplus cheese and discontinued donations to all domestic assistance programs (with the exception of CSFP which had a legislated minimum donation level). Limited amounts of cheese were purchased with entitlement funds for distribution through the NSLP.

During School Year 1990 schools received nearly \$107 million in bonus commodities or approximately 3 cents for each meal served. Butter distributions of \$84 million accounted for most of the donations. Total bonus donations on a State-by-State basis for School Years 1987-1990 are shown in Appendix A.

Future Analyses

The third year of the Child Nutrition Program Operations Study (CNOPs-3) collected information during School Year 1991 from school food authorities (SFAs) on the impact of decreases in bonus commodity donations on their operations. USDA asked SFAs if they increased prices, changed menus, increased food purchases and if there was any impact on student participation. In addition further analysis on the patterns of student participation over time will be conducted on a national, regional and State level. This information will be analyzed and presented in the final report to Congress in 1993.

STUDENT MEAL PRICES

Background

The National School Lunch Act requires schools participating in the NSLP to provide free lunches to applicant children from households with incomes below 130 percent of the poverty line. Children from households with incomes between 130 and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible to receive meals at a reduced

price, not to exceed 40 cents. There are no requirements in the Act regarding the prices that can be charged for paid meals, however, schools are required to operate nonprofit food services and revenues obtained from students are to be used only for the operation or improvement of the food service.

This report presents information on student meal prices from the Child Nutrition Program Operations Study First Year Report (CNOPS-1), a nationally representative sample collected during School Year 1988-1989. The CNOPS-1 data were obtained from a telephone and mail survey of 1,740 SFA managers.

Paid Lunch Prices

In School Year 1988-89, the average price of a paid lunch was \$1.03 (Table 1). Average prices exhibited some variation by the size of the school food authority and by the proportion of total meals served at the free or reduced price rate. Larger SFAs had higher prices and schools with higher proportions of free or reduced price meals had lower prices. Average paid meal prices in schools serving 60 percent or more of their meals at the free or reduced price level rate were 15 cents lower than schools serving fewer than 60 percent of their meals at the free or reduced price level. The difference stems from the different reimbursement rates used to subsidize the NSLP; free or reduced price meals receive a higher reimbursement rate than paid meals. In addition schools serving 60 percent or more of the meals at the free or reduced price rate receive an additional 2 cents in reimbursement for each meal served.

Table 1

Average Price for a Paid Lunch School Year 1988-89

	All Schools
All Schools	\$1.03
SFA Size	
1 - 999 Students	\$.95
1,000 - 4,999	\$1.02
5,000+ Students	\$1.03
Proportion of Meals Free and Reduced Price	
0 - 59 percent	\$1.07
60+ percent	\$.82

Source: Child Nutrition Program Operations Study:
First Year Report (August, 1991)

Reduced Price Lunches

The average price charged for reduced price lunches (38 cents) was virtually uniform regardless of the size of the SFA or proportion of meals served at the free or reduced price rate. Over 60 percent of all SFAs charged the maximum legislated rate of 40 cents per meal. Table 2 shows average reduced price lunch rates for School Year 1988-89.

Table 2
Average Price for a Reduced Price Lunch School Year 1988-89

	All Schools
All Schools	\$.38
SFA Size	
1 - 999 Students	\$.38
1,000 - 4,999	\$.38
5,000+ Students	\$.37
Proportion of Meals Free and Reduced Price	
0 - 59 percent	\$.38
60+ percent	\$.38

Source: Child Nutrition Program Operations Study:
First Year Report (August, 1991)

Future Analyses

The Child Nutrition Program Operations Year 2 and Year 3 surveys will provide USDA with additional information on changes in paid and reduced price meal prices between 1987 and 1990. We will examine the relationship between changes in meal prices and program participation and report our findings in the final report to Congress.

TRENDS IN SCHOOL AND STUDENT PARTICIPATION

Background

The National School Lunch Program is available to all public and private non-profit schools and residential child care institutions (RCCIs) operating non-profit food service operations. A base meal general assistance of \$.2966 (section 4) is paid for each meal served with additional special assistance (section 11) provided for meals served at free or reduced price

rates. The reimbursement for the free rate is \$1.7623 and \$1.3602 for the reduced price rate.

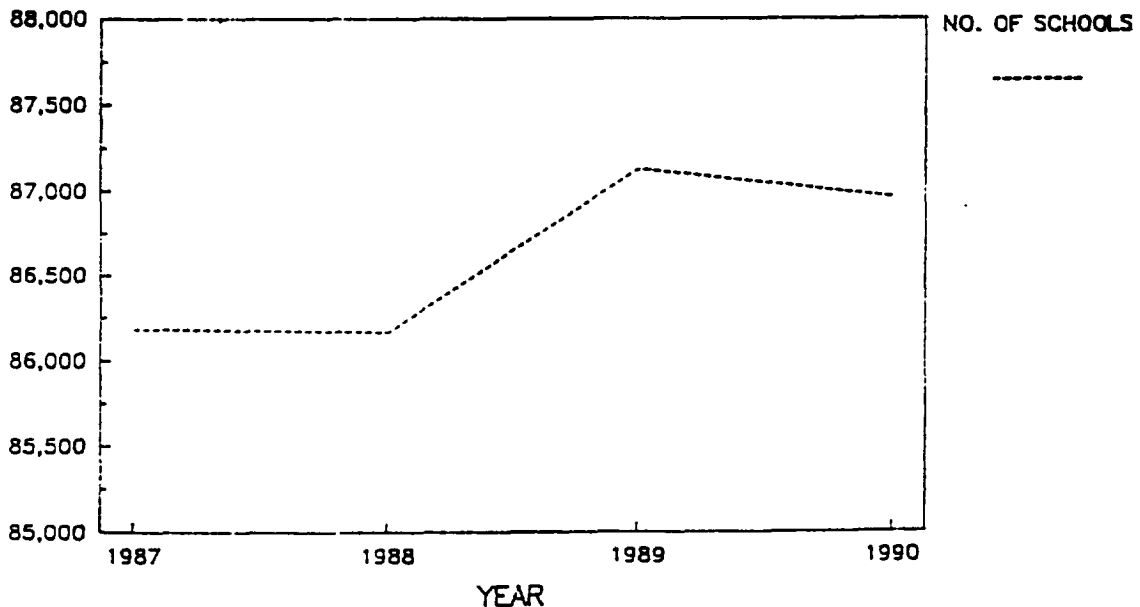
School Participation

School participation in the NSLP decreased significantly during the early 1980s falling from 94,000 schools and RCCIs in 1981 to 89,200 in 1984. The decrease was due to two major factors: 1) implementation of provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA), which reduced funding for the NSLP and made some high tuition private schools ineligible to participate, and 2) school consolidations. From School Year 1981-82 and School Year 84-85 there was a 3 percent decrease in the number of public schools in the United States for a decline of 2,700 schools. Between School Year 1985 and 1991 the number of schools participating in the lunch program has increased --rising by a total of 3 percent over the entire period (see Figure 1).

Figure 1

SCHOOL PARTICIPATION SY 1987-1990

SCHOOLS PARTICIPATING

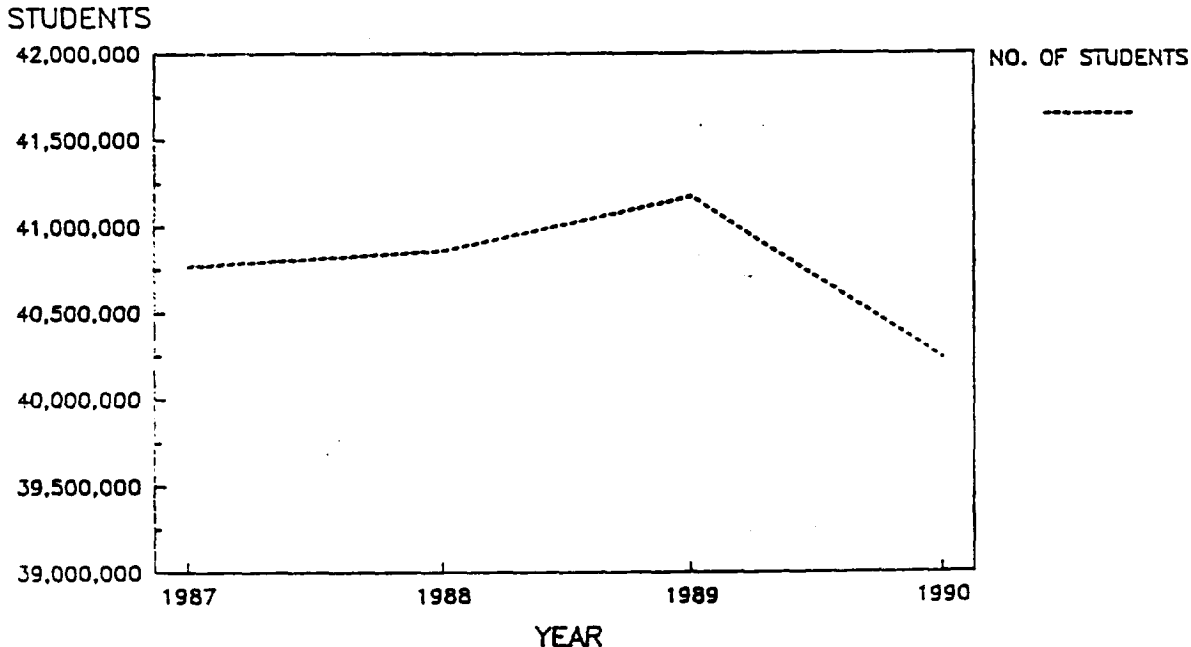


In School Year 1991 approximately 92,400 institutions participated in the NSLP: 87,900 schools and 4,500 RCCIs. Since 1985, the student enrollment of schools participating in the NSLP

has grown from 39.6 to 41.6 million children, an increase of 5 percent (refer to Figure 2).

Figure 2

STUDENTS ENROLLED IN PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS SY 1987-1990



Student Participation

Average daily participation (ADP) in the NSLP fell from 25.8 to 22.9 million meals daily between School Years 1981 and 1982. The decrease was due primarily to OBRA provisions that: 1) lowered cash and commodity reimbursement rates, 2) reduced the income eligibility limits for free and reduced price meals, 3) instituted income verification and documentation procedures for lunch benefit applications and 4) made some high tuition private schools ineligible. School enrollments also decreased during the early 1980s. Between School Year 1981-82 and School Year 1984-85 student enrollment decreased by 1.7 million students, approximately a 4 percent decrease.

Average daily participation grew almost 6 percent from 22.9 million in 1982 to 24.2 million in FY 1988, at which point it has stabilized. Preliminary figures through June of 1991 indicate that ADP for School Year 1991 will be 24.2 million.

Table 3
Average Daily Participation by Meal Price Category
School Year 1987 - 1991

School Year	Average Daily Participation (000s)	Free	Percentage Reduced Price	Paid
1987	23,939	42.2	6.6	51.3
1988	24,210	41.5	6.5	52.5
1989	24,187	40.8	6.6	52.7
1990	24,133	41.7	6.8	51.7
1991	24,197	42.5	7.4	50.1

Food and Nutrition Service administrative data.

Future Analyses

In addition to the additional analyses discussed previously, the final report to Congress USDA will examine the relationship between decreases in bonus commodities, changes in free and reduced price lunch prices and changes in student participation. The final report will also examine shifts within the three categories of participation as well as enrollment and participation trends.

Appendix A
 Bonus Commodity Distributions
 School Years 1987-1990
 (\$000)

State	1987	1988	1989	1990
Alabama	\$7,510	\$7,118	\$8,065	\$3,052
Alaska	403	539	570	150
Arizona	3,311	3,727	3,527	1,135
Arkansas	7,122	5,245	4,397	1,462
California	46,603	39,947	30,273	11,690
Colorado	6,943	3,630	3,384	1,065
Connecticut	4,265	3,661	3,714	888
Delaware	1,211	734	831	181
District of Columbia	637	807	183	248
Florida	19,072	12,846	15,951	4,513
Georgia	12,887	12,378	11,808	4,496
Guam	331	234	205	0
Hawaii	1,364	1,545	1,219	675
Idaho	2,108	2,098	1,742	449
Illinois	17,052	12,352	11,913	4,047
Indiana	7,286	7,055	7,991	2,384
Iowa	9,018	3,069	5,464	1,936
Kansas	4,878	3,382	3,039	1,067
Kentucky	10,184	9,610	8,108	2,380
Louisiana	8,792	8,639	8,197	3,656
Maine	2,410	2,121	1,876	497
Maryland	8,136	7,519	4,763	909
Massachusetts	10,253	8,078	6,112	2,403
Michigan	9,764	11,682	8,597	2,805
Minnesota	6,197	5,710	6,238	2,607
Mississippi	6,121	5,479	5,625	1,799
Missouri	10,629	8,121	7,258	2,405
Montana	1,449	1,360	1,225	298
Nebraska	2,086	3,126	2,330	966
Nevada	958	1,078	801	264
New Hampshire	1,075	1,005	975	348
New Jersey	8,802	8,154	6,826	658
New Mexico	3,048	2,007	1,927	534
New York	29,886	24,503	19,150	6,056
North Carolina	13,565	9,234	10,494	2,629
North Dakota	1,091	1,281	967	512
Ohio	18,543	12,025	10,610	2,923
Oklahoma	8,717	7,517	4,931	1,997
Oregon	4,650	4,247	4,017	1,432
Pennsylvania	25,347	17,751	12,311	3,697
Puerto Rico	7,760	8,690	2,829	35
Rhode Island	1,221	979	575	128
South Carolina	5,915	5,553	5,012	1,625
South Dakota	1,718	1,552	1,221	570
Tennessee	10,742	8,922	8,620	3,092
Texas	34,186	30,322	28,836	11,042
Utah	4,546	3,136	3,149	1,594
Vermont	449	582	705	258
Virgin Islands	489	243	231	37
Virginia	11,348	11,277	10,153	2,513
Washington	5,605	5,809	4,818	1,331
West Virginia	3,482	3,177	2,833	912
Wisconsin	7,019	6,841	6,285	2,346
Wyoming	882	941	729	361
U.S. Total	\$442,755	\$372,311	\$325,239	\$107,490

Source: Food and Nutrition Service administrative data.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PARTICIPATION TRENDS FROM 1987 - 1990

State	No. of Schools	Student Enrollment	Free	Free/Total Meals	Reduced	Reduced/Total Meals	Paid	Paid/Total Meals	Total Meals
Alabama									
1987	1,335	749,732	44,051,697	47X	6,630,667	7X	43,045,205	46X	93,727,569
1988	1,339	744,063	42,652,533	46X	6,503,958	7X	44,476,694	48X	93,633,185
1989	1,339	735,570	41,194,790	45X	6,370,830	7X	44,034,189	48X	91,599,809
1990	1,247	733,903	40,536,249	45X	6,490,435	7X	42,851,843	48X	89,878,527
Alaska									
1987	348	94,087	2,507,404	41X	556,458	9X	3,048,447	50X	6,112,309
1988	358	77,481	2,579,973	42X	546,395	9X	2,992,262	49X	6,118,630
1989	329	82,969	2,354,618	39X	551,705	9X	3,075,714	51X	5,982,037
1990	330	87,055	2,301,748	37X	642,934	10X	3,331,849	53X	6,276,531
Arizona									
1987	992	514,208	20,621,060	44X	3,478,839	7X	22,715,399	49X	46,815,298
1988	1,019	545,464	21,699,730	43X	3,714,174	7X	24,590,609	49X	50,004,513
1989	1,070	571,617	22,974,346	45X	3,861,784	7X	24,729,222	48X	51,565,352
1990	1,099	573,821	24,908,118	47X	4,053,717	8X	24,060,240	45X	53,022,075
Arkansas									
1987	1,033	437,643	21,570,571	44X	3,256,758	7X	23,825,598	49X	48,652,927
1988	1,074	429,866	22,089,172	44X	3,382,890	7X	25,104,801	50X	50,576,063
1989	1,098	466,159	21,723,721	44X	3,344,322	7X	24,775,674	50X	49,843,717
1990	1,135	430,689	21,502,885	44X	3,468,170	7X	24,190,367	49X	49,161,422
California									
1987	8,069	4,316,245	197,719,974	58X	23,651,320	7X	118,248,172	35X	339,619,466
1988	8,080	4,325,191	201,822,786	57X	24,115,688	7X	129,164,841	36X	353,103,315
1989	8,038	4,559,604	206,978,197	57X	24,465,124	7X	130,528,058	36X	361,971,379
1990	7,724	4,696,542	222,750,774	59X	24,918,488	7X	127,486,266	34X	375,155,528
Colorado									
1987	1,330	518,885	14,688,859	32X	3,460,462	8X	27,895,469	61X	46,044,790
1988	1,335	521,977	15,039,659	32X	3,434,339	7X	28,099,808	60X	46,573,806
1989	1,351	521,881	15,023,937	33X	3,500,092	8X	26,425,585	59X	44,949,614
1990	1,290	520,378	15,045,303	34X	3,624,520	8X	25,512,690	58X	44,182,513
Connecticut									
1987	978	427,273	11,280,977	30X	2,156,883	6X	24,372,421	64X	37,810,281
1988	967	453,098	13,103,861	34X	1,987,317	5X	26,279,467	67X	38,937,609
1989	998	419,548	13,592,714	36X	1,923,359	5X	25,536,416	67X	37,997,263
1990	939	423,902	10,927,379	30X	1,972,027	5X	23,985,715	65X	36,885,121
Delaware									
1987	185	95,622	2,775,010	32X	474,615	5X	5,549,836	63X	8,799,461
1988	176	96,662	2,817,750	29X	495,733	5X	6,269,608	65X	9,583,091
1989	173	97,402	2,688,571	29X	469,878	5X	6,241,322	66X	9,399,771
1990	158	98,233	2,737,651	29X	477,406	5X	6,081,740	65X	9,296,797
District of Columbia									
1987	192	88,230	6,085,745	74X	396,765	5X	1,788,583	22X	8,271,093
1988	191	86,825	6,169,138	73X	410,587	5X	1,911,831	23X	8,491,556
1989	192	87,810	5,612,444	69X	414,190	5X	2,101,170	26X	8,127,804
1990	177	83,769	5,737,335	72X	450,092	6X	1,832,831	23X	8,020,258
Florida									
1987	2,084	1,586,396	73,179,578	42X	12,901,444	7X	87,909,364	51X	173,990,386
1988	2,397	1,683,060	74,092,756	41X	13,181,436	7X	92,604,868	51X	179,879,060
1989	2,426	1,696,059	76,663,853	42X	13,686,854	8X	91,936,272	50X	182,286,979
1990	2,230	1,685,686	82,953,190	45X	14,235,426	8X	87,685,546	47X	184,874,162
Georgia									
1987	1,792	1,053,425	53,273,994	35X	10,439,142	7X	86,472,545	58X	150,185,681
1988	1,781	1,065,403	51,309,866	34X	10,680,912	7X	90,531,534	59X	152,522,312
1989	1,790	1,076,796	50,917,449	34X	10,448,295	7X	89,118,176	59X	150,483,920
1990	1,749	1,077,136	52,310,639	35X	10,384,765	7X	86,553,866	58X	149,249,270

1900		31,121	1,007,177	40X	221,002	0X	1,437,023	52X	2,134,000
1909	44	30,040	1,034,405	30X	211,505	8X	1,499,568	55X	2,745,478
1990	43	31,444	920,945	34X	205,550	8X	1,546,654	58X	2,673,149
Hawaii									
1987	259	172,958	6,436,430	28X	1,045,421	8X	14,913,796	64X	23,195,647
1988	259	174,518	6,034,674	26X	1,803,099	8X	15,718,286	67X	23,636,059
1989	264	176,369	5,471,021	24X	1,712,513	8X	15,623,761	69X	22,807,295
1990	254	177,446	5,114,786	23X	1,667,969	7X	15,643,651	70X	22,426,406
Idaho									
1987	518	211,563	6,470,606	32X	1,690,131	8X	11,979,046	59X	20,139,783
1988	443	210,373	6,450,107	31X	1,843,930	9X	12,463,406	60X	20,757,443
1989	519	210,113	6,224,124	30X	1,892,934	9X	12,535,582	61X	20,652,640
1990	679	202,150	6,300,094	30X	2,069,234	10X	12,627,628	60X	20,996,956
Illinois									
1987	4,053	1,736,479	72,102,099	49X	7,340,412	5X	66,801,315	46X	146,243,826
1988	4,042	1,736,766	76,168,342	49X	7,678,577	5X	70,462,081	46X	154,309,000
1989	4,041	1,705,361	71,177,913	48X	7,646,838	5X	69,982,301	47X	148,807,052
1990	3,877	1,685,185	71,615,915	48X	8,162,649	5X	69,640,528	47X	149,419,092
Indiana									
1987	2,467	1,169,908	23,396,214	24X	3,683,571	4X	70,970,825	72X	98,050,610
1988	2,355	1,116,149	23,515,984	23X	3,983,447	4X	74,056,195	73X	101,555,626
1989	2,284	1,109,002	23,552,435	23X	4,242,788	4X	74,579,081	73X	102,374,304
1990	2,236	1,118,193	24,198,686	24X	4,618,468	5X	73,008,650	72X	101,825,798
Iowa									
1987	1,774	495,602	15,348,907	25X	3,740,295	6X	42,170,711	69X	61,259,913
1988	1,783	493,222	14,097,713	23X	3,643,901	6X	44,363,548	71X	62,105,162
1989	1,780	492,295	13,209,130	21X	3,627,690	6X	45,344,685	73X	62,181,505
1990	1,614	497,382	13,062,695	21X	3,715,954	6X	45,328,064	73X	62,106,713
Kansas									
1987	1,662	414,265	12,086,992	26X	3,640,083	8X	30,602,722	66X	46,329,797
1988	1,661	417,486	12,143,423	26X	3,762,366	8X	31,698,390	67X	47,604,179
1989	1,626	427,733	12,143,928	25X	3,833,155	8X	31,976,055	67X	47,953,148
1990	1,671	428,880	12,528,386	26X	3,872,736	8X	31,683,164	66X	48,084,286
Kentucky									
1987	1,539	684,000	33,597,508	42X	5,286,312	7X	41,806,524	52X	80,690,344
1988	1,510	671,022	32,838,417	40X	5,297,153	7X	42,973,196	53X	81,108,766
1989	1,510	667,952	31,263,354	39X	5,248,789	7X	43,033,524	54X	79,545,667
1990	1,434	656,917	30,901,636	39X	5,320,153	7X	42,656,587	54X	78,878,376
Louisiana									
1987	1,714	816,833	58,531,796	51X	7,040,836	6X	48,860,190	43X	114,432,822
1988	1,695	816,751	59,044,273	51X	6,985,170	6X	48,782,358	42X	114,811,801
1989	1,942	906,184	57,570,167	52X	7,108,681	6X	46,622,033	42X	111,300,881
1990	1,728	803,901	56,731,610	52X	7,350,700	7X	45,284,049	41X	109,366,359
Maine									
1987	743	206,119	6,019,181	34X	1,824,895	10X	9,902,741	56X	17,746,817
1988	732	206,941	5,464,790	30X	1,694,288	9X	10,765,081	60X	17,924,159
1989	746	206,378	5,048,606	29X	1,596,677	9X	10,992,546	62X	17,637,829
1990	718	205,438	4,905,792	29X	1,553,836	9X	10,617,177	62X	17,076,805
Maryland									
1987	1,304	689,374	19,500,312	34X	3,973,273	7X	33,712,817	59X	57,186,402
1988	1,308	697,239	18,846,464	33X	3,973,048	7X	35,045,236	61X	57,864,748
1989	1,316	698,830	18,649,104	32X	4,105,575	7X	34,943,953	61X	57,698,632
1990	1,264	709,011	18,792,809	33X	4,270,783	8X	33,338,325	59X	56,401,917
Massachusetts									
1987	2,001	843,798	22,308,012	30X	3,849,252	5X	49,143,927	65X	73,301,191
1988	2,136	834,090	21,590,083	28X	3,584,921	5X	51,559,844	67X	76,734,848
1989	2,037	903,144	21,281,889	28X	3,395,925	5X	50,316,138	67X	74,993,952
1990	1,903	820,108	21,305,836	30X	3,465,666	5X	46,312,124	65X	71,083,626

1989	4,004	1,644,817	44,300,319	30X	5,303,308	5X	66,143,017	31X	116,620,040
1990	3,528	1,555,809	42,649,601	30X	5,669,487	5X	64,659,565	57X	112,978,653
Minnesota									
1987	1,821	734,354	17,772,656	24X	4,904,687	7X	50,381,236	69X	73,058,579
1988	1,943	736,147	17,639,552	23X	5,009,197	7X	53,558,557	70X	76,287,306
1989	1,828	744,064	17,488,290	23X	5,241,401	7X	53,519,263	70X	76,248,954
1990	1,766	746,702	17,656,685	23X	5,493,242	7X	54,065,470	70X	77,215,397
Mississippi									
1987	935	539,274	43,704,247	63X	5,114,616	7X	20,720,197	30X	69,539,060
1988	895	514,471	42,617,288	61X	5,204,236	8X	21,542,413	31X	69,443,937
1989	805	517,105	42,228,159	61X	5,429,488	8X	22,077,197	32X	69,734,844
1990	879	513,889	42,095,855	61X	5,494,420	8X	21,674,069	31X	69,264,344
Missouri									
1987	2,383	853,254	29,706,282	34X	5,064,977	6X	52,490,840	60X	87,262,099
1988	2,398	854,029	29,396,236	33X	5,118,751	6X	54,913,947	61X	89,428,934
1989	2,407	850,053	28,686,432	32X	5,037,943	6X	54,545,257	62X	88,269,632
1990	2,313	858,966	28,692,222	33X	5,251,155	6X	53,514,992	61X	87,458,369
Montana									
1987	632	135,496	4,571,517	33X	962,676	7X	8,368,279	60X	13,902,472
1988	638	143,296	4,648,042	33X	1,043,133	7X	8,303,101	59X	13,994,276
1989	603	140,327	4,519,699	33X	1,073,235	8X	8,218,741	60X	13,811,675
1990	609	148,658	4,557,035	33X	1,108,723	8X	8,216,485	59X	13,882,243
Nebraska									
1987	1,139	276,235	7,832,518	26X	2,551,114	9X	19,328,708	65X	29,712,340
1988	1,225	278,904	7,791,950	26X	2,666,893	9X	20,090,750	66X	30,549,593
1989	1,165	264,195	7,476,837	25X	2,656,964	9X	20,287,991	67X	30,421,792
1990	936	259,078	7,434,266	24X	2,706,393	9X	20,218,846	67X	30,359,505
Nevada									
1987	261	123,288	3,109,827	32X	564,352	6X	6,120,623	62X	9,794,802
1988	271	140,062	3,272,862	31X	591,291	6X	6,667,744	63X	10,531,897
1989	278	146,839	3,397,927	31X	622,657	6X	7,066,180	64X	11,086,764
1990	267	156,406	3,809,999	32X	713,276	6X	7,497,959	62X	12,021,234
New Hampshire									
1987	444	158,194	2,351,607	16X	913,239	6X	11,251,155	78X	14,516,001
1988	460	166,084	2,178,093	14X	771,858	5X	12,586,334	81X	15,536,285
1989	562	168,252	2,101,323	14X	732,995	5X	12,407,857	81X	15,242,175
1990	447	175,099	2,282,612	16X	747,715	5X	11,382,397	79X	14,412,724
New Jersey									
1987	2,420	1,132,540	33,356,678	39X	4,963,576	6X	46,563,779	55X	84,884,033
1988	2,420	1,132,540	32,193,969	37X	4,680,548	5X	49,765,590	57X	86,640,107
1989	2,187	940,027	30,675,050	36X	4,673,825	6X	49,301,716	58X	84,650,591
1990	2,144	1,141,311	30,361,618	37X	4,801,887	6X	46,948,251	57X	82,111,756
New Mexico									
1987	710	289,087	16,473,868	59X	2,373,232	9X	9,045,949	32X	27,893,049
1988	713	294,571	16,935,228	58X	2,455,757	8X	9,617,071	33X	29,008,056
1989	729	299,624	16,641,939	58X	2,575,902	9X	9,596,955	33X	28,814,796
1990	697	303,438	16,435,115	58X	2,731,774	10X	9,364,777	33X	28,531,666
New York									
1987	5,134	2,683,007	125,483,161	53X	17,324,906	7X	96,015,458	40X	238,823,525
1988	5,315	2,669,008	125,512,489	51X	17,847,880	7X	103,909,743	42X	247,270,112
1989	5,390	2,665,161	123,471,217	50X	18,378,110	7X	107,145,105	43X	248,994,432
1990	4,436	1,670,570	126,010,045	51X	18,373,477	7X	105,107,847	42X	248,491,369
North Carolina									
1987	2,042	1,087,535	46,558,905	36X	10,670,713	8X	72,139,842	56X	129,369,460
1988	2,036	1,096,005	44,798,864	35X	10,566,053	8X	73,580,670	57X	128,945,587
1989	2,019	1,095,796	42,899,097	34X	10,267,011	8X	71,725,940	57X	124,892,048
1990	1,915	1,083,819	44,021,822	35X	10,323,993	8X	69,792,933	56X	124,138,748

1987	497	124,002	3,003,223	23%	711,010	7%	10,010,300	60%	14,639,401
1988	499	116,100	3,677,060	25%	1,034,910	7%	10,244,142	60%	14,956,112
1989	538	120,311	3,539,985	24%	1,061,813	7%	10,079,073	69%	14,680,871
1990	523	126,407	3,488,614	24%	1,112,806	8%	10,155,102	69%	14,756,602
Ohio									
1987	4,133	1,870,576	58,567,217	37%	8,552,967	5%	91,814,761	58%	158,934,945
1988	4,149	1,959,190	57,950,771	35%	8,336,937	5%	97,282,071	59%	163,569,779
1989	4,054	1,827,485	55,464,717	35%	7,908,986	5%	97,137,594	60%	160,591,297
1990	3,897	1,835,107	55,069,493	35%	7,987,583	5%	95,536,788	60%	158,584,864
Oklahoma									
1987	1,805	598,730	22,375,478	39%	4,957,552	9%	30,353,449	53%	57,686,479
1988	1,870	592,140	22,467,080	39%	5,112,329	9%	29,984,049	52%	57,563,466
1989	1,875	589,157	22,264,293	39%	5,205,103	9%	29,239,036	51%	56,788,432
1990	1,850	584,235	22,630,039	40%	5,540,057	10%	28,879,802	51%	57,049,898
Oregon									
1987	1,251	413,539	13,182,009	35%	2,591,031	7%	21,387,823	58%	37,160,863
1988	1,215	425,018	13,204,518	34%	2,673,995	7%	22,498,297	59%	38,376,810
1989	1,251	418,495	12,813,938	34%	2,716,843	7%	22,189,021	59%	37,719,802
1990	1,172	445,248	12,687,814	34%	2,791,640	7%	22,081,915	59%	37,561,369
Pennsylvania									
1987	3,716	1,712,848	54,132,482	33%	9,000,022	6%	98,990,186	61%	162,122,690
1988	3,738	1,743,555	52,481,499	32%	9,152,855	6%	104,635,450	63%	166,269,804
1989	3,739	1,736,969	49,999,163	31%	8,977,016	5%	104,932,965	64%	163,909,144
1990	3,606	1,714,090	48,870,059	30%	9,155,701	6%	102,893,554	64%	160,919,314
Puerto Rico									
1987	2,768	764,427	65,423,265	86%	5,543,728	7%	5,450,974	7%	76,417,967
1988	2,773	748,384	62,971,607	86%	5,338,538	7%	5,270,652	7%	73,580,797
1989	2,713	745,329	58,986,207	86%	5,002,949	7%	4,943,902	7%	68,933,058
1990	2,737	732,076	60,648,519	82%	7,031,192	10%	6,019,351	8%	73,699,062
Rhode Island									
1987	334	140,202	4,292,510	45%	675,955	7%	4,523,144	48%	9,491,609
1988	338	139,252	3,927,970	41%	636,308	7%	4,979,468	52%	9,543,746
1989	337	138,007	3,845,502	40%	633,624	7%	5,224,596	54%	9,703,722
1990	320	139,230	3,853,116	41%	615,234	7%	4,863,513	52%	9,331,863
South Carolina									
1987	1,085	615,971	33,771,172	44%	6,212,506	8%	37,096,562	48%	77,080,240
1988	1,072	619,708	32,293,193	42%	6,185,338	8%	38,273,303	50%	76,751,834
1989	1,070	621,257	30,424,114	41%	5,767,733	8%	37,226,849	51%	73,418,696
1990	1,035	620,638	30,918,034	42%	5,841,276	8%	37,240,520	50%	73,999,830
South Dakota									
1987	278	130,678	5,988,921	38%	1,397,826	9%	8,404,913	53%	15,791,660
1988	273	117,598	5,950,071	36%	1,523,067	9%	9,077,837	55%	16,550,975
1989	539	135,555	5,584,243	34%	1,586,954	10%	9,239,281	56%	16,410,478
1990	546	136,007	5,500,330	33%	1,587,730	10%	9,393,921	57%	16,481,981
Tennessee									
1987	1,657	832,729	36,307,154	37%	5,663,805	6%	55,725,109	57%	97,696,068
1988	1,642	832,979	35,839,062	36%	5,576,125	6%	57,534,910	58%	98,950,097
1989	1,646	834,861	34,741,261	36%	5,720,901	6%	56,685,140	58%	97,147,302
1990	1,556	822,469	34,340,254	36%	5,796,558	6%	54,322,135	58%	94,458,947
Texas									
1987	5,852	3,119,005	150,286,002	49%	18,065,351	6%	135,521,822	45%	303,873,175
1988	6,029	3,132,976	154,224,277	50%	18,003,268	6%	134,539,351	44%	306,766,896
1989	5,854	3,212,144	159,696,428	51%	19,132,140	6%	137,138,564	43%	319,967,132
1990	5,809	3,268,516	166,965,687	51%	20,498,233	6%	138,192,946	42%	323,656,866
Utah									
1987	684	405,829	9,350,422	23%	4,022,643	10%	27,198,005	67%	40,571,070
1988	666	400,464	9,571,804	23%	4,201,085	10%	27,280,393	66%	41,033,282
1989	703	435,870	9,377,562	23%	4,236,301	10%	27,052,154	67%	40,666,017
1990	662	429,990	9,807,914	23%	4,598,258	11%	27,579,593	66%	41,985,765

1988	331	84,653	1,912,238	25X	524,422	7X	5,117,704	68X	7,554,444
1989	368	88,680	1,823,491	24X	518,769	7X	5,239,398	69X	7,581,658
1990	336	87,892	1,834,840	25X	500,064	7X	5,133,321	69X	7,468,225
Virginia									
1987	1,820	896,209	20,444,693	28X	5,086,533	6X	65,828,338	66X	100,159,564
1988	1,836	894,027	20,371,246	27X	6,071,038	6X	70,113,897	67X	104,556,181
1989	1,849	902,877	27,380,576	27X	5,937,329	6X	67,372,995	67X	100,690,900
1990	1,716	876,459	27,722,602	28X	6,143,755	6X	65,296,588	66X	99,162,945
Virgin Islands									
1987	69	29,753	2,200,119	71X	360,321	12X	519,235	17X	3,079,675
1988	69	28,927	2,031,968	65X	432,209	14X	660,968	21X	3,125,145
1989	70	27,818	1,927,104	65X	409,905	14X	626,856	21X	2,963,865
1990	51	22,109	1,512,057	65X	321,618	14X	491,853	21X	2,325,528
Washington									
1987	1,710	734,932	20,848,196	37X	4,071,422	7X	30,772,567	55X	55,692,185
1988	1,654	706,739	21,037,892	36X	4,171,186	7X	32,849,354	57X	58,058,432
1989	1,731	752,067	20,743,642	36X	4,185,702	7X	33,315,933	57X	58,245,277
1990	1,662	762,410	21,254,976	36X	4,471,204	7X	33,967,496	57X	59,693,676
West Virginia									
1987	1,085	370,829	16,821,981	47X	2,320,260	6X	16,623,833	46X	35,766,074
1988	1,085	370,744	16,190,361	46X	2,425,436	7X	16,639,893	47X	35,255,690
1989	1,163	349,008	15,493,941	45X	2,496,578	7X	16,622,778	48X	34,613,297
1990	1,114	347,198	15,077,968	44X	2,520,206	7X	16,502,858	48X	34,101,032
Wisconsin									
1987	2,211	778,383	21,425,629	29X	4,389,033	6X	47,353,736	65X	73,168,398
1988	2,236	786,739	20,840,692	28X	4,364,847	6X	49,252,700	66X	74,458,239
1989	2,261	788,810	20,621,142	27X	4,385,605	6X	50,133,163	67X	75,139,910
1990	2,206	802,557	20,702,735	27X	4,565,741	6X	50,314,523	67X	75,582,999
Wyoming									
1987	347	102,192	2,173,600	24X	595,094	7X	6,140,869	69X	8,909,563
1988	305	88,650	2,168,899	25X	645,671	7X	5,921,205	68X	8,735,775
1989	354	91,864	2,163,081	25X	681,178	8X	5,839,390	67X	8,683,649
1990	359	95,221	2,243,849	25X	737,559	8X	6,048,388	67X	9,029,798
National									
1987	86,185	40,771,194	1,659,675,130	42X	258,355,626	7X	2,020,317,071	51X	3,934,454,020
1988	86,165	40,864,118	1,653,187,457	41X	261,100,694	6X	2,114,767,052	53X	4,026,622,167
1989	87,125	41,174,745	1,629,930,727	41X	262,511,971	7X	2,108,977,010	53X	3,998,430,482
1990	86,961	40,230,798	1,666,929,802	42X	272,223,715	7X	2,068,781,392	52X	4,002,099,903